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medicine was published under the title 'Istorija Medicine' by Stanojevic. This was a publication of the Serbian Academy of Science.

it contains much specific information about the history of medicine in Yugoslavia.

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the following contributions to medical research made in the past 50 years are certainly noteworthy:

1. Discovery of the causative agent of typhus, a parasite of gerbiline, *Neisseria typhi*, and its role in the disease (Dr. Branko Stanojevic).
2. Work on pathogenesis, therapy and prophylaxis of Dr. (Dr. /Prof/ Salosavljevic).
3. Contributions to the study of cancer, and particularly the pathological processes involved (Dr. (Dr. Stanojevic and Dr. /Prof/ Lohovic).
4. Contributions to the field of microbiology and particularly mycology (Dr. Sten Milesevic, who died as a hero during the last war).
5. A series of very original contributions by Dr. Vladimir Vajic in the field of organic chemistry and particularly functional descriptions of the phenomena of metabolism, respiration and observation on the phenomenon of "džig" (metabolism, respiration) and particularly a recently published monograph on cephalitis (myelitis).

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Prior to 1940 there was primary emphasis on microbiology, pathological anatomy, and clinical diagnosis.

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It was not usual for many young men prior to World War II to have postgraduate training in other countries. In fact, only a very small number, exclusively from wealthy families, had an opportunity to study abroad.

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There are now five medical schools in Yugoslavia: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, and Skopje. The last two were created after World War II (in 1946 or 1947 --

the names of the Rector and Dean of the Medical School in Belgrade. The Rector is Professor Dr. Branko Sljivic, who is a full professor of anatomy, and the Dean is: Professor Dr. Branko Stanojevic, who is a full professor of internal medicine. There is also a Medical High School in Belgrade with three separate faculties (Medicine, Pharmacy, Stomatology); Dr. Sljivic is a Rector of the Medical High School. As for medical research it is encouraged to the extent that conditions permit. Because of many more urgent needs there is a shortage of modern research equipment, but within these limits research in all the schools mentioned above is being encouraged more and

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NOTE:

[redacted] medical students are being trained [redacted]

as in 1974 approximately 10,000 - 12,000

[redacted] prior to World War II there were only about 4,000 doctors in the country and many of these were over 50 years of age. There is a very acute need for doctors in Yugoslavia, especially for general practitioners, and perhaps this may help explain the figure of about 10,000 given above.

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[redacted] But doctors and specialists who are engaged in private practice but they may do up to five years. The tendency is to reduce private practice. [redacted] of medicine like physics, etc. [redacted] and there are some [redacted] in the clinical field who are also on full-time teaching. The government [redacted] it increased the salaries of the university faculties.

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[redacted] During the last 10 years [redacted] abroad to study. [redacted] to obtain the [redacted] students and will be [redacted] support for study on the postgraduate level.

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[redacted] is the Hrvatsko-Srpsko Društvo (Society of Serbian Physicians). This society is divided into several sections, one of which is a section of medical history. It meets from time to time to hear papers and discussions in the field of the history of medicine.

[redacted] the President of the Society itself is Dr. Cedemil Plavsic, whose specialty is internal medicine. There are similar societies in the other Yugoslav republics.

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